## Engineering Interpretations

## **Soil Features**

This table gives estimates of several important soil features which are used in land use planning that involves engineering considerations. Soil features which are covered include bedrock depth and hardness, cemented pan depth and hardness, subsidence, potential frost action, and risk of corrosion for uncoated steel or for concrete.

**DEPTH TO BEDROCK** - This value is given if bedrock is with a depth of 60 inches. The depth is based on many soil borings and observations made during soil mapping. The rock is specified as either soft or hard. If the rock is soft, excavations can be made with trenching machines, backhoes, or small rippers. If the rock is hard or massive, blasting or special equipment generally is needed for excavation.

**CEMENTED PAN -** Cemented pan is a nearly continuous layer of indurated or strongly cemented material having a hard, brittle consistency because the particles are held together by cementing substances such as, calcium carbonate, or oxides of silicon, iron, or aluminum. These layers are identified when they occur within a depth of 60 inches. Pans are classified as "thin" or "thick." "Thin" cemented pans are thin enough so that excavations can be made with trenching machines, backhoes, or small rippers and other equipment common to construction of pipelines, sewer lines, cemeteries, and the like. "Thick" cemented pans are sufficiently thick or massive to require blasting or special equipment beyond which is considered normal in excavating for this type of construction.

**SUBSIDENCE** - Subsidence potential is the maximum possible loss of surface elevation from the drainage of wet soils having organic layers or semi-fluid mineral layers. Estimates of the depth of subsidence (in inches) that takes place soon after drainage (initial subsidence) and after oxidation (total subsidence) are given for soils that are likely to subside.

**POTENTIAL FROST ACTION** - This is the likelihood of upward or lateral movement of soil by the formation of segregated ice lenses (frost heave) and the subsequent loss of soil strength upon thawing. The following classes are used in regions where frost action is a potential problem: (1) Low -- soils are rarely susceptible to the formation of ice lenses, (2) Moderate -- soils are susceptible to the formation of ice lenses, resulting in frost heave and subsequent loss of soil strength, and (3) High -- soils are highly susceptible to the formation of ice lenses, resulting in frost heave and subsequent loss of soil strength.

**RISK OF CORROSION -** Various metals and other materials corrode when on or in the soil, and some metals and materials corrode more rapidly when in contact with specific soils than when in contact with others. Corrosivity ratings are given for two of the common structural materials, uncoated steel and concrete. The risk of corrosion classes are low, moderate, and high.

This subsection includes:

• (a) Soil Features

Carter County, Missouri, Northern & Eastern Parts Soil Features

(See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Absence of an entry indicates that the feature is not a concern or that data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer					lence	   Potential	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	  Thickness	Hardness	  Initial	Total	for for action	Uncoated steel	   Concrete
140		In	In		In	In		   	
14B: Elk		 	 		0	0		  Moderate	  Moderate
15A: Gladden	   	   	   			0	    Moderate	    High	    High
18A: Auxvasse	   	   	   		0	0	    Moderate 	    High 	    High 
19B: Midco	   	   	 			0	    Moderate 	    Low 	    Moderate 
24B: Secesh		   	 			0	    Moderate 	    Low 	    Moderate 
26B: Wideman		   	 				Low	  Low 	    Low 
38B: Captina	    Fragipan 	     16-28 	 		0			  Moderate 	    High 
38C: Captina	    Fragipan 	     16-28	 		0		 	    Moderate 	    High 
42C: Clarksville	 	   	 		0	0	    Moderate	    Low	    High 
42D: Clarksville	   	   	 		0	0	    Moderate	    Low	    High
42F: Clarksville	   	   	   		0	0	    Moderate	    Low	    High
62F: Irondale	    Bedrock (lithic) 	     20-40 	       		0	0	    Moderate 	    High 	    High 

Carter County, Missouri, Northern & Eastern Parts Soil Features

(See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Absence of an entry indicates that the feature is not a concern or that data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer				Subsidence		   Potential	Risk of corrosion	
	   Kind	Depth  to top	  Thickness	   Hardness	  Initial	Total	for for action	Uncoated steel	   Concrete
70F:		In	In		In	In			
Gasconade	  Bedrock (lithic)	4-20		 	0	0	  Moderate	  High 	  Low
76C: Poynor	   		   	   	0	0	    Moderate 	    Moderate 	    High 
76D: Poynor	   		   	   	0	0	    Moderate 	    Moderate 	    High 
76F: Poynor			   		0	0	    Moderate 	    Moderate 	    High 
80C: Wilderness	    Fragipan 	18-24		    Noncemented 	0	0	    Moderate 	  Moderate 	    High 
81D: Clarksville			 		0	0	  Moderate 	  Low	  High 
Wilderness	Fragipan	18-24		Noncemented	0	0	Moderate	Moderate	High
M-W: Water	   		   	   			   	     	   
W: Water		   	   		     		   	 	   